GREAT RECEPTION TO THE CITI-ZENS CANDIDATE.

Four Thousand Voters Crowd Into the Armory to Hear Him-He Scores the Highway Manual Graft and Odellism in the State Charitable Institutions.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- Not since the days of the Roswell P. Flower campaign have the people of Watertown and of Jefferson county seen such a Democratic revival as Watertown is seeing to-night. The visit of Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic and Citizens' candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has roused up the Democrats of this part of the State as they have not been roused for years. It is an uncommon thing for a hall full of men to get together here to hear a Democratic candidate.

But 4,000 men surged into the Fourth attalion Armory to-night and fought' for seats and blocked up the aisles. The desire to hear Mr. Harrison was so great that special trains were run from four different corners of the county, and a great many more shouters for Herrick and Harrison came in on them than any one seemed to expect.

Mr. Harrison reached Watertown at a little after 4 o'clock, and was escorted to the parlors of the Woodruff House by a large and boisterously enthusiastic gathering of Watertown citizens. State Committeeman John N. Carlisle took charge of the reception, and nearly all of the Democratic organizers in the county had a little chat with the candidate and were asked to keep up their good work for the State and national tickets until the evening of election day.

Mr. Harrison was the guest of former Judge Harry Purcell at dinner to-night. He met many prominent Democrats there. After dinner a committee of young Democrats, headed by George McCartin, waited on Mr. Harrison and took him down to the Democratic city headquarters. The racket and row which saluted the candidate here have not been equalled in this campaign north of Fourteenth street, Manhattan. The first surprise which came his way was a column of three hundred young men marchers, with a band and a ton, more or less, of red fire, and a transparency bearing the device: "The F. B. Harrison First Voters

date was going to come to Watertown. Mr. Harrison shock hands with the first voters, and then a procession was formed, and, escorted by the marching clubs, Mr. Harrison was taken around through the principal streets of the city in an open barouche. He was kept bowing to the right and left by volleys of cheers from the men and women who crowded the sidewalks. At the Armory the proceedings were opened with a speech by Samuel F. Bagg, president of the Watertown Steam

Mr. Bagg congrat ulated his fellow citisens on their perfectly demonstrated enthusias'n for the Herrick and Harrison Clean administration ticket. He said that he hoped that later it might be the privilege of Watertown to welcome Justice Herrick. Mr. Herrick's name was received with prolonged cheers. But he was glad at any rate to present the finest example of the earnest spirit and high tone of the Democratic party in this campaign as was set forth in the personality of Mr. Harrison. Then the big crowd went up into the air

again and the band let go all their instruments at once and the marching clubs stood up and marked time on top of their chairs. The Democratic managers on the stage reached out their hands to one another and quietly exchanged felicitations. They said it was old times come back again.
Mr. Harrison had been informed that
Editor McKinstry of the Watertown Times en making a great point in his pape of the argument that though the Charles Highwayman Betts plant for the growing of money without labor, was fostered "by an unconstitutional law, and though the price charged for the books was excessive and the number of them was much too great, yet these things in themselves did not constitute graft." Mr. Harrison honored Mr. Kinstry with a few observations on the

Righway Manual matter. He said: THE HIGHWAY MANUAL GRAFT. "One of the rankest hypocrisies of the present administration is the invoking of the excuse of economy when any particularly reprehensible measure is about to be feisted upon the people. But of all brazen travesties, surely none was more brazen than that which became a law under the title "A Bill to Provide for the title "A Bill to Provide for the Printing and Distribution of Highway Manuals without expense to the State." A bill to save Peter money by robbing Paul. It is peculiarly characteristic of recent performances at Albany that this scheme for the enriching of a Republican State compiliteeman at the expense of State committeeman at the expense of towns of the State should bear such a Without expense to the State, thanks

to the vigilance of Attorney-General Cun-neen and to the sturdy and independent honesty of many Supervisors, notably many in this county, the trick went wrong. There were and there may be still, for all I know, 1,264 copies of this Highway Manual piled up in the office of your county clerk. A little while more and they would have gone to the Republic and \$1,264 would have gone to the Republicant State committee on the Wayne State committeeman from Wayne county to make up your share of his \$20,000 reward for siding with the ruling faction in the recent Republican dissension.

Mr. Harrison roused the crowd to repeated cheers by reference to the landmark of clean administration set by Gov.

Flower, a native of Watertown, from which standard the State administration had ever since declined. Mr. Harrison then took up the administration of charities by the Odell administration. He said in

ODELLISM IN STATE INSTITUTIONS odellism in State institutions.

"In the campaign of applying the now prevailing system of centralization to the affairs of the State, the hospitals for the irsane offered the first point of attack. Since the establishment of the first insane asylum in 1836 until Gov. Odell's time the insane have been governed by a board of managers. These managers were appointed by the Governor and were confirmed by the Senate. They were, almost without exception in the history of these losane institutions, men and women of the fighest standing and character—to all intents and purposes they were volunteer tents and purposes they were volunteer workers. Locally they were more or less lidependent of the Governor. "The Constitution of 1895 provided for a

"The Constitution of 1895 provided for a Commission in Lunacy to inspect these institutions, but it was not empowered to manage them. It was at this point that the hand of Odell appeared. With the Odell-Brackett [hisses, law he turned over the management of the asylums to the very same board that was appointed to inspect them. Thereby he not only centralized the managing and inspecting powers in the same hands—in itself a most vicious scheme—but secured absolute control of the institutions himself. This was partly accomplished in the sacred name of economy, "In the practice of that economy, the board cut down the food allowance of the insane until half of one egg a day for each patient was all that was allowed when the price of eggs exceeded fifteen cents a dozen. And potatoes—the staple food of the poorwere prohibited entirely when the cost price exceeded 50 conts a bushel. [Hisses,] It was about this time that the Governor caused the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 to pay for the gold lace and fireworks trip that he and some of his official friends made to St. Louis.

"The same centralization hes been prace-

tised on the management of the prisons. In the board of inspection was appointed the Superintendent of Prisons, thus putting in his hands both the responsibilities of inspection and the duties of management.

"The Governor next stretched out his hands toward the charitable institutions of the State. But there had been such an outcry against the evil effects of the lunacy legislation that the Legislature was obliged to call a halt. All that Gov. Odell could get at that time was the enactment of the Odell-Elisworth law, by which there will be appointed a State fiscal supervisor of charities. This supervisor has entire and final control of the expenditures of all the State charitable institutions—about \$1,500,000 each table institutions-about \$1,500,000 each

of the expenditures of all the State charitable institutions—about \$1,500,000 each year.

"This supervisor, that eminent and distinguished philanthropist, H. H. Bender [laughter], receives for his philanthropic services a larger salary than most of the constitutional officers of the State, as he was appointed by Gov. Odell. He is the close personal friend of the Governor. One of his duties is the purchase of groceries. [Laughter and applause.] In the conduct of his office, outside of the purchase of groceries, this tender hearted patriot, Mr. Bender, has practised reforms, too, also in the sacred name of economy. Thus he compelled the unfortunate children in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island to live on three and one-half cent meals [jeers and hisses], and at one time allowed them less than 70 cents a month each for clothing!

"Now for the purposes of this discussion, I am less concerned with the practice than with the theory of this method of centralization. The system is iniquitous. It should be stopped and at once. [Applause.]

be stopped and at once. [Applause.]
"Mr. J. T. Alling of Rochester was the "Mr. J. T. Alling of Rocnester was the chairman of the committee on politics in the penal and charitable institutions in New York State in the party's conference of 1903. In the report of that committee Mr. Alling, who is, incidentally, a Republican, is a very distinguished and eminent gentleman. He said:

eminent gentleman. He said:

As is well known, the Governor of this Stafe has made a determined effort to add twenty-five State hospitals and charitable institutions to his patronage column and to increase the power of his political machine over the people of the State by playing politics with the interests of the sick, infirm and delinquent classes. He has done this in the name of economy and under the pretence of correcting abuses, but everything that he has accomplished up to date makes the presumption very strong that he is greedily seeking to extend his power over these institutions to make them contribute to the political welfare of the organization of which is such a prominent member. [Applause.]

"Now, Mr. Chairman, this policy of cen-

"Now, Mr. Chairman, this policy of cen-tralization finds here its most victous de-velopment. In the ordinary affairs of politics men give blows and men receive politics men give blows and men receive them. Men can stand up against one another and fight their own fight. But the Governor is dealing with the feeble and incompetent and the helpless wards of the State. He has them now at his mercy. To endanger their health, their welfare and their salvation for his party and his own political machine is a villainous prostitution of party government. [Prolonged applause.] Club." The club sprang into being last week when it was first known that the candi-

Prolonged applause. Let us see what the figures say about the true virtues of the brand of economy which we have been discussing. In the first three years of the Odell administration the maintenance of the charitable institu-tions of the State, including the Board of Charities, exceeded the expenditures under the first three years of the Flower adminstration by \$296,363, or more than 47 per

istration by \$296.363, or more than 47 per cent. increase.

"A great point is made by the defenders of Gov. Odell that comparisons with Gov. Flower's administration ought to make due allowance for the fact that the insane institutions should not have included among them the Manhattan State Hospital or the Long Island State Hospital when comparing the expense of mintaining them with Gov. Flower's expenditures. Let us subtract the expense of these two hospitals from the expense of these two hospitals from the expensitures under Odell and still we find that Gov. Odell's administration has spent \$1,251,230.94 more than did Gov. Flower's administration in caring for the insane." the insane."

Mr. Harrision also devoted some time
to a discussion of reciprocity in response
to the speech of Secretary Shaw, delivered

here earlier in the week.

Origen M. Seymour and John H. Crosby also spoke. Comptroller Grout was expected, but late this afternoon the committee got a despatch from him down State mittee got a despaten from him down state somewhere, saying that he had met up with a railroad accident and that he had not had any sleep for a week until the nap from which he had just been waked up, and that the speaking assignments given to him were impracticable anyway. So he couldn't come. Mr. Harrison will spend gone days here.

#### TO FOLLOW UP BRYAN. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge to Tour

Indiana Together. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15 .- The Republican State central committee is preparing for a tour of the State by Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks during the last week of the campaign, and they will travel over the territory which has been covered by

the Bryan tour, if the arrangement now

under way is completed. There is a demand from members of the party in all cities where Bryan has spoken for men of national reputation to answer him, and the committee thinks that Fairbanks and Beveridge can do it better than any one else. The Senators will be sent out on a special train.

## BROUGHT HOME A BRIDE.

Wilmerding, Pa., Man Came to New York to Meet English Sweetheart.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.-The friends of George Winfred Wilson in Wilmerding and East McKeesport boroughs, where he is well known, were much surprised when he arrived at his home near Wilmerding to-day from a supposed vacation in New York. He had with him a bride, formerly Miss Florence Rutledge of Hull, England. Miss Rutledge and Mr. Wilson were

chidhood friends and later young lovers in England. She came across the sea to join her lover and he met her at the pier in New York when the steamer arrived. They were driven at once to St. John's Evagelical Lutheran Church, New York, and were married on Tuesday las.

## WEPT AND GAVE UP FURS.

The fur factory of Herman Meistrich at 44 East Tenth street was robbed of \$1,000 worth of furs on Thursday night. On Friday night Detective Sergeants Gilday and Barnes arrested Simon Richfeld of 110 St. Mark's place, who was employed in the factory. Richfeld had a duplicate key to the factory, and the detectives made the

arrest on suspicion.
While taking the prisoner to the Fifth street station house Gilday said to the man:
"We have complete evidence against the man who took the furs. You are good for a long term unless you tell us all about it." The detective told Magistrate Ommen in the Yorkville police court yesterday that Richfeld thereupon began to weep and asked his captors to go back to his home with him. He has a wife and four children. The detectives added that the man conducted them to a closet in his home, where they found all of the property that had been taken from the factory. ad been taken from the factory. Richfeld was held for examination to-

### MAYOR AT THE WATERSHED. Makes a Tour of Inspection and Sees the

Mayor McClellan, Water Commissioner Oakley and Health Commissioner Darling-Oakley and Health Commissioner Darlington made a tour yesterday of the Croton watershed. For years it has been the custom of each succeeding Mayor to make a pilgrimage to the source of New York city's water supply and to inspect the work going on there, particularly the huge Cornell dam. When it is full the old Croton dam will be thirty feet under water and a great tract of country will be submerged. The party yesterday travelled up to the water shed in automobiles and had luncheon at Mount Risgo.

TIMELY BOXING TALK. The Britt-Gans Match-Terry McGovern's Restoration to Form.

With the arrangement of the match be tween Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt for the lightweight championship and the rehabilitation of Terry McGovern the devotees of pugilism have had a great deal to talk about lately. McGovern's great six round bout with Eddie Hanlon is still being discussed and will be commented upon for weeks to come. There is no more popular little man in the business than Terry, because of his record and his willingness to fight when called upon to do so. While McGovern's restoration to form is not as decisive as his most ardent supporters would desire, it is sufficient to lead his admirers to believe that with patient training and close attention to the rules of regular living McGovern may again become the premier fighter of his weight. As to regaining the title of featherweight champion, which was his by right of virtue in defeating George Dixon in 1900, that is out of the question, unless McGovern'has deceived every one as regards his exact scrap-

ping weight To hold the honors of featherweight champion McGovern must be able to do battle at 122 pounds or under. That he cannot get to this notch again has been proved repeatedly. Not one of his encounters during the past three years has been at the featherweight scale, or near it. Terry has grown a lot in the seven years he has been fighting. Where it was easy sailing for him to reduce to 116 pounds four years ago, it is the hardest kind of a task for him to make 127 pounds now.

In a robust body training develops the muscles to such an extent that they add to a person's weight as well as strength. Terry carries but little superfluous flesh. What little he has he can work off inside of a week. Young Corbett is just the reverse of this. No matter how hard or how zealously he labors he appears to be fleshy. The more he trains the more weight is he likely to put on. Somehow his muscles refuse to become prominent. Yet beneath his flesh they are as hard as nails in con-traction, and as pliable as rubber in repose. Often this fact has deceived Corbett's in-timate friends and the public into the belief that he beautrappeted by the condition. But umate friends and the public into the belief that he has neglected his condition. But when Corbett is in the ring he demonstrates that he is just as fast, and just as strong and vigorous as the finely chiselled muscular fighter, and that his powers of endurance

ngnter, and that his powers of endurance are even greater.

In his division, which is just betwixt and between the featherweight and lightweight class, a pugilist must be exceptionally fast and clever to keep on top. There are any amount of good men in the ring between 122 and 133 pounds, who are as skilled and coupling good, pugilists, as some of the amount of good men in the ring between 122 and 133 pounds, who are as skilled and equally good pugilists as some of the alleged champions of the other classes. McGovern, 'Aurelia Herrera, Battling Nelson. Benny Yanger, Jimmy Britt and other well known bruisers just come in between these weights. They have demonstrated what they can do. Yet they can not be classed as champions. They weigh too much for the featherweight division and are too light for the lightweight class. Britt and Nelson probably approach nearer the lightweight ranks than the others. Corbett could easily build up to the 133 pound mark, but at 130 pounds he would be much stronger. Undoubtedly he would raise a hue and cry about giving away three pounds to such a man as Gans, and no one would blame him. The only proper adjustment of this question would be the establishment of an extra class, say 126 pounds, which is a recognized class in England. But it would not be popular over here, for the simple reason that every over here, for the simple reason that every

over here, for the simple reason that every fighter who is unable to make a certain weight would insist on a new division to suit his physical requirements.

McGovern's bout with Hanlon was of the rushing, rapid order. The Californian was said to be at his best. Yet the reports of the mill indicate that Terry outpointed hin two to one until the Californian laid him down and almost out with a left hook in the fourth. Whatever advantage McGovern may have had up to that time in the way of scoring, Hanlon dispelled with that one punch. Terry was groggy. He was so dazed that for a while he did not know "where he was at." But the natural instinct of the fighter who has acquired generalship with experience seized him. Like a drowning man, he grasped the first thing in sight. He caught Hanlon around thing in sight. He caught Hanlon around the legs, the same as he did when Oscar Gardner floored him in their fight at the Broadway Athletic Club, this city. Terry in this way found his equilibrium. Hanlon was standing over him excited and anxious. He left his body unguarded and McCovern saw his chance. Intuitively he brought He left his body unguarded and McGovern saw his chance. Intuitively he brought home a solid left in the wind and sent Hanlon sprawling to the ropes. This punch was Hanlon's undoing, for it robbed him of all his steam, and rendered him limp and helpless. He was in a bad way and the police came to his rescue. Perhaps there would have been scored another defeat against McGovern had not Hanlon been too overconfident. But the mill has been fought and Terry won in much quicker time than and Terry won in much quicker time than it took Corbett and Nelson to whip the Cali-fornian. So whatever credit comes from that encounter devolves to the Brooklyn

Cagy and shrewd as Al Herford may appear as a manager, his friends think that he has made a bad bargain by agreeing to let his man, Joe Gaus, face Britt at 133 pounds ringside. They say he might have held out for 133 pounds, weigh in at 3 or 6 o'clock. This would have allowed Gans to add at least five nounds to his physique. to add at least five pounds to his physique by the time the combat was fought. But Herford's course was inevitable. He had to do so or lose caste in the eyes of the fistic world. A champion who could not come to a weight according to established rules would not be a champion in the true sense of the word

sense of the word.

Gans with an "ex" prefixed to his present laurels would no longer be a drawing card. His relegation to the has-been class would be all the more rapid because of his color. To whip Britt, though, would mean added prestige, new fortunes and perhaps enforced retirement for a year. Like Jeffries, he would be considered invincible and there would be no one to meet him. Making all deductions, however, Herford may have something up his sleeve. He has been so anxious to get Britt to meet his man that he may have been willing to sacrifice anything. That the bout will attract a bumper house is not to be denied. But the sports will be chary in placing their money—not because the match appears like an even because the match appears like an even thing, but because Gans has not always been scrupulous in his dealings in the ring. To-morrow night, before the National Sporting Club, London, Frankie Neil, America's bantam champion, will fight Jem Bowker, the English representative in his class, for the world's title. This will be Neil's début in England and the outcome of the battle will be awaited with interest. of the battle will be awaited with interest. The American may be expected to give an excellent account of himself. Bowker is an unknown quantity, but he may prove another "Pedlar" Palmer or Billy Plimmer and knock calculations sky high. On form Neil should win and be able to do the trick in a hurry. But advance information says that if Neil is successful he will know that he has been fighting. Neil will probably enter the ring a warm favorite, because they have come to regard our puglists in they have come to regard our puglists in England as something to conjure with. But the followers of the American will not lack in the way of wagers. Even though the British critics are willing to admit the superiority of the native born puglist they are always willing to hazard their good money on their man

money on their man.

The only thing Neil's admirers have to fear is that the Californian will not be in good condition. The London climate at this time of the year is not as congenia as the average mortal would want, and it takes considerable time to get used to it. That is the reason why the mill, originally scheduled for Oct. 10, was postponed. Neil saw that he could not get into the best of trim and asked for an extra week. Over here he only trains a few weeks and enters the ring under these circumstances in the best of fettle. Very few of the native bantams have been able to get away from Neil's solar plexus blow. And if Neil should win it would not be in the least surprising to learn that it was just such a punch that money on their man.

## REVIEW OF BASEBALL RACES.

THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS.

Showing the Ups and Downs, Spurts and Slumps of the Sixteen Clubs-New York Fared the Best of Any City in the

The consistent strength of the two baseball teams that represented New York this year is shown by the fact that after the first two weeks neither team ever fell lower than fourth place. The New York Nationals, pennant winners in their league, never at any time were lower down than third. The New York Americans, who finished second in their league, dropped to fifth place early in April, but after that always were third or better, except in the latter part of May, when they were fourth. New York was exceptionally fortunate in having two strong, first class teams, and, in consequence, had more combined baseball strength than any other ity in the country.

Of the two leagues the American League race was far and away the more interesting. It was far more uncertain and far more exciting. The New York Nationals clinched the pennant on Sept. 22, and had it practically won as early as the middle of July. What enduring closeness there was in the National League race was for second, third and fourth places and for sixth and seventh places.

The New York Nationals made a flying start and were in the lead continuously up to May 21. On that day Chicago was first, Cincinnati second and New York third. A day later New York was again in the lead, but the following day found the Cincinnatis holding the top notch berth, with Chicago second and New York third. This was the most uncertain and interesting period of the National League campaign. The New Yorks regained the lead on May 28, and alternated with the Chicagos in first place for the first two weeks in June. The middle of June they started on their wonderful string of eighteen consecutive victories, and from the 15th of June on, nover were headed.

The Chicagos made a poor beginning. The end of the first week of the race found them in seventh place. But they climbed up quickly. They had shot up to fourth place by the 7th of May, and a week later were third. They were second by the end of the month, but back to third by the middle of June, in which month they also were first. Then they struck smooth sailing, having second place all to themselves throughout July and August. The Cincinnatis wrested second place from them on the 22d of September, but the Cubs were back in their position a week later, and

stayed there to the finish. The Cincinnatis finished third after a pretty campaign. They were third for the first two weeks, fourth by the end of April, second by the middle of May, and third by the end of May. Their June campaign was a repetition of their work in May, but they put in the month of July in third place. In August and September they did not do so well, alternating between third and fourth places in these two months. They began the final two weeks in third place, making a fine spurt in the last, but by Oct. 8 the Pittsburgs had wrested third place away from them. Then the Reds jumped back to third place on the tape.

It was the middle of June before the ex-Champion Pittsburgs showed in the first division. Their early campaign was a disastrous one. They ornamented sixth, disastrous one. They ornamented sixth, fifth and seventh places in turn in April; the middle of May found them adorning the sixth notch, and by the end of that month they had managed to squeeze into fifth place. In June and July they labored along in fourth place, and in August ascended to third place for a couple of weeks. They braced in September, and on the 22d of that month were second. In one week they fell like a plummet to fourth place, which proved their ultimate destination. which proved their ultimate destination.

The St. Louis team was at its best in April. The Cardinals were second a greater part of April, but great was the fall thereof the first week in May. They tumbled precipitately to fifth place. They stayed there for a week, then glimbed to fourth place. They were in the first division for a couple of weeks, but fifth again by the middle of June. That was where they anchored throughout the remainder of the season.

eason.

The Brooklyns were right in the hunt
in April and May. On April 20 they were
fourth and on May 7 second. Then they in April and May. On April 20 they were fourth and on May 7 second. Then they took a tremendous drop. Class was beginning to tell and the Brooklyns, like the Bostons and Philadelphias, were not of major league class. Between the 7th of May and the 31st, they shot from second to seventh place. They and the Bostons seesawed between sixth and seventh places throughout June. On the 15th of July the Brooklyns were sixth, and they stayed in that position until September, when the Bostons passed them. Five times in September and October these two teams passed each other, the Brooklyns being sixth on Sept. 15 and staying there.

Fifth place was the Bostons' best attainment, this twice in April, with the occupancy of seventh place sandwiched in between. By the 15th of May they again were seventh, and the rest of their season was an interchange of positions with the Brooklyns and the seventh hole their final abiding place. The Philadelphias' achievements can be dismissed in a sentence. They were always last, doing their best work in the last three weeks of the season.

the last three weeks of the season.

The American League race is one of tangled lines, a criss-cross of ups and downs. The champion Bostons were first in April, May, June and July, but then began their desperate tussle for supremacy with the New Yorks. They had to relinquish first place to the Chicagos on Aug. 4, and on Aug. 5 they were third—their lowest position—with New York first and Chicago second. Throughout August. September tion—with New York first and Chicago second. Throughout August, September and October the paths of the Bostons and New Yorks crossed and re-crossed with bewildering frequency. Lines of a chart showing their movements look like an extension hat rack. In the last three months the two teams passed each other nearly a dozen times. The New Yorks were in the lead on Oct. 2, the Bostons from the 3d to the 7th inclusive, the New Yorks on the 8th, the Bostons again on the 9th.

from the 3d to the 7th inclusive, the New Yorks on the 8th, the Bostons again on the 9th.

The New York Americans moved about a good deal in April and May. They were fifth on April 20, fourth on April 25, second on April 30 and May 7 and 15, third on May 22, and fourth on May 31. In June they began to get into the fight in earnest. They were third on the 7th of that month and second by the 15th. They hung on to second place until the end of July, and then pulled the Bostons down from the top rung of the American League ladder. Their heart breaking struggle with the Bostons of the latter part of the campaign has been described in the review of Boston's season. It was not until the final day of the race that it was settled that the New Yorks should finish second.

The Chicagos were as far down as sixth on the 25th. They were fourth on the 30th and fifth on May 7. They were fourth, then fifth again before the month ended, but hit up the pace in June, by the 15th of which month they were third. They played a steady, strong game in June and July, and the first week in August was the best of the year for the White Sox. They were at the top of the heap on the 4th, third againthe the 8th, second on the 22d, fourth on on

year for the White Sox. They were at the top of the heap on the 4th, third againthe the 8th, second on the 22d, fourth on on 31st, third on Sept. 7. That was where they stayed to the end.

The Clevelands covered the widest range of positions of any team in the American League. They were third on April 20, fifth on the 25th and seventh on the 30th. In May they made a meteoric sport, a brilliant ascent, which carried them to fifth place, then to second. Fetween the 1th of

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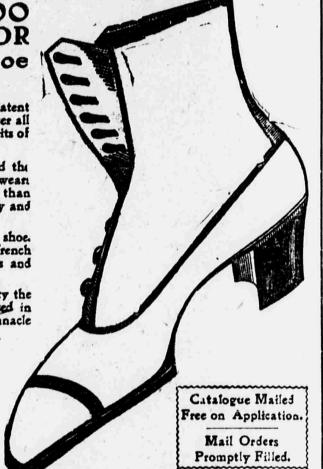
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fifth place. They and the Philadelphias had a lively fight in June and July, alternating in fourth and fifth places. In August and most of September the Blues dragged along in fifth place. In the latter part of September they moved back into fourth place, and there they stuck, making a strong finish after a most erratic season.

The Philadelphias were a disappointment and were not formidable contenders after the first two months. They were second in April; third, then second, then third again in May; fourth fifth, then fourth again in June, and fifth the greater part of July. By the end of August they had advanced to third place, but were fifth—their position at the finish—by the end of September. The St. Louis team rose to fourth place by the 7th of May, but was sixth a week later. It was sixth the greater part of May, June and July. It was seventh the greater part of August, but by the 7th of September had resumed its tenure of sixth place and occupied that lowly berth until the wind-up. The Philadelphias were a disappointment

the wind-up.

Fourth place was as high as the Detroits ever rose. They were there on April 20, and seventh, then fifth, before the month ended. In May, June and July they trailed along in seventh place. They spurted in August and l d the Browns for a while, but put in most of September and all of October in seventh place. The Washingtons started out with thirteen straight defeats. Though they were a stronger team at the finish than at the beginning, they never were e'sewhere than last.

#### A. SMITH'S HORSES SEIZED. City Chamberlain Keenan Wants Promissory Notes for \$3,400 Paid.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15 .- At the close of the races at Elm Ridge to-day a deputy sheriff levied an attachment on the string of twelve racehorses owned by Robert A Smith, a well known horseman from New York city. The horses were seized to secure the payment of promissory notes made to Patrick Keenan, Chamberlain of New York city, aggregating \$3,400, and which are said to have been running four years. The horses are estimated as worth

years. The horses are estimated as worth \$15,000.

Mr. Keenan yesterday sent a telegram to J. M. Harkless of Harkless, Crysler and Hi sted, attorneys, asking that the attachment be secured. Application was at once made to the office of the Circuit Clerk and the writ issued. Deputy Sheriff Mahoney ser ved the papers.

Mr. Smith, ander the law, will have forty-eight hours in which to furnish bonds. If satisfactory surety is given he may continue entering his horses in the Elm Ridge races. The bond will be double the amount of the promissory notes, or \$6,800.

Smith is one of the heaviest plungers at the Elmridge track and has often bet as much as \$3,400 on a single race. For this

much as \$3,400 on a single race. For this reason an attachment on his string of horses for \$3,400 creates inquiry. Attorney Hark-less said to-night that it was "a private business affai,ra transaction between Mr. Keenan and Mr. Smith."

Mr. Keenan—"Honest Pat Keenan," District Attorney Jerome once called him, is the Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly district, as well as City Chamberlain. He is fond of horse racing and goes to the races whenever he can. He could not be found last evening at his home 253 Seventh street, or at his headquarters, the Jefferson Club, a few doors west of his residence.

the Jefferson Club, a few doors west of his residence.

R. A. Smith has been identified with various branches of sport for many years. At one time he was the manager of Frank Erne, former champion light weight puglist of the world. This year Smith has been racing his horses altogether on the Western Circuit, beginning at Seattle, Wash., last spring. According to the last issue of Goodwin's Turf Guide. Smith has eight horses, two three-year-olds and the rest two-year-olds, none of whom has won many races this season.

The best of his three-year-olds is Cinnabar, by Montana—Hermea, and the two-year-old that has won the most races is Del Carina, by Del Paso—Carina.

At one time he raced in his own name horses belonging to James B. Haggin, and the breeding of all of those he has now in training shows that they were foaled at one of the two Haggin breeding establishments.

#### BROKEN GLASS AND TEETH. Saloonkeeper Causes Woman's Arrest ar Is Locked Up, Too.

Timothy Shea, who keeps a saloon a 167 Bleecker street, had Nora Mahoney, forty-year-old woman living at 40 Clarkson street, arrested last night for throwing street, arrested last night for throwing a stone through a forty-dollar plate glass window in his saloon. Policeman Becker took her to the Mercer street station.

To Capt. Tighe she said: "Look at me, Captain. Two teeth knocked out by this man, both my hands skinned and my clothes all torn.

Capt. Tighe saw that the teeth were gone and the other things as she said.

"I was looking for my husband," the woman continued, "and I went into Shea's saloon to see if he was there. Shea sruck me in the mouth and threw me out of the

me in the mouth and threw me out of the door into the street."

Tighe promptly locked up the saloonper, as well as the woman he had caused

## A. Jaeckel & Co.

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FRENCH NOVELTIES in Neckwear, artistic and entirely new in conception, in the various grades of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Real Chinchilla, Eastern Mink and Ermine, with Muffs to match.

JACKETS, COATS and PALETOTS, in Broadtail, Broadtail Persian and Sealskin. Models in the new Directoire and 1860 Periods.

EVENING AND CARRIAGE COATS.

37 UNION SQUARE, West.

62 CANVASSERS BOUNCED On the Republican Side by Chairman Murray's Orders.

Chairman Murray of the Republican county committee ordered the discharge vesterday of sixty-two of the canvassers who were detailed to carry out the order of Governor-Chairman Odell at the registration places. They were dismissed on the instructions of Mr. Murray on reports which were sent to him by the district

Mr. Murray admitted yesterday that it Mr. Murray admitted yesterday that it had been necessary to drop some of the inspectors, but he explained that their discharge was due to either incompetence or that they had not attended to their duties on the first day of the registration.

Some of the men who lost their jobs said last night that the real reason why they had been let down was not incompetence, but because they had not been as active as some of their fellows in furthering Odell's scheme of preventing as many people as possible from registering who were entitled to vote, but who were not classed as safe Odell men on the Governor-Chairman's canvass cards.

CITY REAL ESTATE

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN-SALE OR RENT.

THREE STORY BROWNSTONE—841 Quincy st. open Sunday, 10 to 12. RALPH JONAS, 356 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ABOVE 14TH ST., EAST SIDE.

122D ST., 72 EAST, near Mount Morris Park.— Single flat, steam heated; 8 rooms and bath; all im-provements; every room open air; rent \$40. HELP WANTED-PEMALE. FANCY FEATHERS-Experienced

wanted; good pay and easy HEIMER & CO., 626 Broadway. FANCY FEATHERS-Good hands W BLUMENTHAL & APPEL, 686 Broadway. HELP WANTED-MALE.

CUTTERS, markers and spreaders on shirts. Call Sunday after 11 A. M. BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL. Elkin Henly. SALESMAN—Experienced, for ladies' underweathy and out of town; must have trade. U. UNDERGARMENT CO., 207 Wooster st.

COUPLE, 35 and 30, would like position to do entire work in private family, except washing; competent, neat, trustworthy; will make ideal servants for bachelors or any one who wishes to be relieved of housekeeping duties; wife excellent plain cook; wages 300 for both; AI references; city or country. Address LOYAL, box 117, 617 6th av. YOUNG SOUTHERNER of means would like position where integrity, ability and energy would be appreciated. W., box 401 Sun uptown office, 1380

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for pawntickets, pearls diamonds, watches and jewelry. HENRY BAUM 228 Bowery. AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE DAILY, 2:80, 185 Smith et. Brooklyn, Rugs, Bric-a-brac, Arts. JACOB KRACKOW, Auctioneer.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. East Side. LEXINGTON AV., 501—Large, comfortable fur shed rooms to let. Inquire Mrs. FRANK, to

102D ST., at the Melba, 424 Central Park West.— Elegant furnished suite; newly decorated; facing Park; very modern; reference. DB HAVEN.

## MARRIED.

WHITELAW-OSBORNE.-On Saturday, Oct. 15, 1904, at Grace Church, Brocklyn Heights, by the Rev. Hector Gordon Monroe, Norah Bea-

## DIED.

OU VIVIER .-- Edward, suddenly, on Oct. 15. in his 64th year.

Funeral from the Church of St. Viacent de Paul,
West 23d st., near 6th av., on Monday, Oct. 17,
at 8:30 A. M. Pauls, London, Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

OLDEN .- At Croton-on-Hudson, Oct. 14, 1904. Loraine Holden, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her daugh-ter, Mrs. Frederick Purdy, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M. Burial, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Tarrytown, N. Y.

LOMAN .- On Friday, Oct. 14, in her 4th year, Elizabeth Kloman, daughter of Theodore W. and Marie A. Kloman.

AYLOR .- On Filday, Oct. 14, the Rev. Samuel Taylor, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late resi-dence, 116 West 94th st., N. Y., Monday evening. Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock. ANDERVEER .- At Somerville, N. J., Oct. 13.

auddenly, William Leupp Vanderveer.

Funeral services from St. John Episcopal Church.

Sunday, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, foot of Liberty st.,

## CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. 2,315 acres. Plots I sizes. Call at 46 W. 34th St., N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that MILTIADE MELACHRINO, formerly of Cairo,
Egypt, presently of New York, in the United States
of Amorica, by contract executed at Cairo aforesaid on the sixth day of May, one thousand nine
hundred and four (6th May, 1804) Renounced and
abandoned until further notice all right and power
to sign or contract for or in the name of or engage
in any way whatsoever the firm of "M. MELACHRINO & CO." of Cairo aforesaid, Clearette
Manufacturers. And that consequently any contract, agreement or engagement whatsoever,
whether verbal or in writing, entered into, executed
or signed by the said Militade Melachrino after
the said date, shall not be binding on or accepted
or acknowledged by the said firm.

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19th September, 1904.

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